



## U.S. Envoy Starts Talks With Saudis; Syria Shoots Down Israeli Spy Plane

United Press International

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — The U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, began talks with Saudi leaders on Monday on removing foreign forces from Lebanon, where Syria shot down a pilotless Israeli spy plane.

A source said it was likely that Mr. McFarlane would remain in Saudi Arabia for a day or two, then fly to Egypt before returning to Israel in the middle of the week. There was no word on whom he would meet with in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi foreign minister, Saad al-Faisal, who usually welcomes presidential envoys, was not at

Taif's airport to meet Mr. McFarlane. Observers saw the reception as low-key, possibly indicating Saudi displeasure at the lack of U.S. pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

In Tel Aviv, an Israel Army spokesman confirmed that a drone had been shot down by two land-to-air missiles fired from Syria. He said the drone was on a regular reconnaissance flight over east Lebanon.

Official Syrian radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that a "remote-controlled enemy airplane tried a reconnaissance overflight of our positions in the Bekaa Valley."

"Our air defenses struck and downed it over Aita al-Foukhar," three miles (five kilometers) north of the Israeli front line in the Bekaa Valley and 32 miles east of Beirut.

In the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, a security official said residents of Baalbek held a protest strike Monday over the killing of at least 33 persons and the injuring of 133 when a bomb hidden in a car exploded in the town's market place Sunday.

Syrian troops patrolled roads and increased their positions around Baalbek, the official said.

A group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners has said it carried out the Baalbek attack.

In the southern city of Sidon, gunmen fired at the chief of the pro-Israeli National Guards group, Mustapha al-Aranati, seriously wounding him in his chest, a security official said.

The Baalbek bombing, the fourth in three days, underscored the deteriorating security in Lebanon as Mr. McFarlane shuttled to Taif after being rebuffed by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in six hours of talks Sunday.

Mr. McFarlane is trying to secure an agreement by all sides to get Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon.

As Mr. McFarlane left Damascus on Sunday, Mr. Assad renewed his denunciation of the U.S.-mediated agreement between Israel and Lebanon on May 17 calling for the withdrawal of the 30,000 Israeli troops, 10,000 Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian soldiers from Lebanon.

Israel has refused to carry out the agreement until Syria pulls out its troops.

"Syria is determined in its stand against the agreement of submission," official Syrian radio quoted Mr. Assad as saying. "The agreement strips Lebanon of its sovereignty and freedom and threatens Syria and the Arab nation as a whole."

Damascus radio acknowledged Monday that the United States had to be taken into consideration as a factor in the region but questioned its role as an "honest arbiter and mediator."

It accused the United States of "using Israel's actions and intentions for further American strategic interests in the region."

"There has been no lack of Arab peace wishes expressed, but the U.S. views things from Israel's viewpoint," it said.

The Craxi government's first



INTRODUCING ENVOY — President Ronald Reagan, center, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, right, introduced the new ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, to reporters Monday in the Rose Garden at the White House.

## U.S. Hopes Aid to Chad Curbs Libyan Expansion

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was, in part, an effort to press France to do more.

The State Department said Saturday that the two AWACS planes, F-15 fighter escorts, aerial tankers and other reconnaissance planes had been sent to monitor reported Libyan air attacks on government-held positions in Chad.

There has been no official word about where the planes were to be based, but some officials suggested they were flown from U.S. bases and were to be based in Sudan, which borders Chad on the east. A State Department spokesman stressed that "we do not anticipate that these aircraft will anticipate in a situation where they will come under attack."

Administration officials said that at current force levels, the embattled government of Mr. Habré faces no immediate threat of being overthrown by the rebels, who are led by his predecessor as president, Goukouni Oueddei. The U.S. officials said that any increase in Libyan support could quickly change the outlook and push the fighting toward Ndjamena, the capital.

Earlier this year President Reagan sent four AWACS planes to Egypt as a show of force after learning that U.S. and Egyptian intelligence agencies had discovered a Libyan plan to overthrow the Sudanese government. The reported plan was denied by Mr. Qadhafi.

American officials said Mr. Qadhafi persuaded Ethiopia and Southern Yemen to sign a friendship treaty with Libya in 1981.

Somalia, which has received U.S. support since it expelled Soviet and Cuban advisers in 1977, viewed the treaty as a threat to its security.

Although the officials lack hard evidence of Libyan involvement in a coup that toppled the leaders of Upper Volta last week, they said the new government, headed by Captain Thomas Sankara, a paratroop commander, was likely to be sympathetic to Libyan interests.

If Chad falls under Libyan control, the officials fear surrounding countries, most of which are impoverished and militarily weak, would be easy prey for Mr. Qadhafi. These include Niger, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan.

In addition, the officials fear that two strategically vital countries, Nigeria and Egypt, could ultimately be threatened by Libya.

## Libya Is Said To Join Siege

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sources said there had been several meetings and telephone contacts between the two sides.

France is providing an undisclosed amount of weapons and munitions to Mr. Habré's troops.

### French Change Reported

The Washington Post quoted U.S. officials as saying Monday that the French government had "considerably modified" its decision not to intervene militarily in the fighting in Chad.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said that the French were waiting to see if Libyan bombing raids continued in Chad before reaching any decision on how to respond.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu was quoted Sunday as saying, "France will supply Chad's government with assistance adapted to the situation in the framework of the 1976 accord," which provides only for logistic support.

Mr. Hernu's remarks, said Mr. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, "were taken out of context" by the media. "Our understanding is that the French will reach the necessary decisions in the light of the situation in Chad."

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General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, and El Salvador's defense minister, General Eugenio Vides Casanova. Honduran officials said the U.S. officers were high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

General Ríos Montt, a convert to the evangelical Church of the Word of California, headed a group of officers who deposed the ultralibertarian former president, Fernando Romeo Lucas García, on Nov. 22, 1982. For four months he headed a junta of three officers, and then dissolved the junta.

He survived as many as 10 attempts to push him from power, but recently demands for him to hold elections and transfer his powers to a civilian government grew more open and insistent.

In response, General Ríos Montt late last month advanced elections for a constituent assembly from July 28, 1984, to July 1, 1984, and said it would be installed on Sept. 15, 1984.

Early this July, he tried to redress the military image of his regime by purging about 50 officers from high-level political posts. But at the same time he imposed a state of alert, suspending some civil liberties and press freedom and expanding the powers of the police.

After General Ríos Montt took over, he curtailed a growing leftist guerrilla movement. He disbanded paramilitary death squads and refocused military activity in rural areas to include civic action in an attempt to remove the guerrillas' peasant support base.

But human rights groups have charged that thousands of innocent civilians, particularly subsistence-level Indian farmers, were killed or tortured or disappeared in the army's anti-insurgency campaign.

The guerrilla campaign has been watched with keen interest by the United States in view of Guatemala's geographical position between El Salvador with its leftist insurgents and Mexico with its southern oil fields.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Jayewardene rejected the notion that effectively banning the Tamil party, Sri Lanka's largest opposition party with 17 members in the 168-seat Parliament, he had removed the only moderate Tamil voice left between the government and the Tigers; thereby assuring renewed terrorism.

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The TULF would be a

# Far-Flung Arctic Peoples Take First Steps Toward Unity and Self-Determination

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

**FROBISHER BAY**, Northwest Territories — A Inuit leader Limmariut tells it, the Inuits, or Eskimo peoples of the Far North, are at the same time quick to adapt and fatalistic. "We have an Inuit expression, *qajaqat*, which means 'it can't be helped,'" the young Canadian said. "You hear that a lot when somebody dies in an accident. Maybe it is time we stopped saying *qajaqat* about what happens in the Arctic."

It was a quiet declaration of cultural consciousness and resolve, one of several made last week at the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the third such gathering in six years. Delegates came from Canada, Alaska and Greenland, with the Canadian government footing most of the bill. Representatives would have journeyed from

Siberia but were prevented by Soviet officials, who said they feared the meeting would be used to record Inuit dialects.

In a sense it was. Despite respective professions of national allegiance to Canada, the United States or Denmark, which holds Greenland

students from all parts of the Arctic, and continued work on a single alphabet to replace the many used to record Inuit dialects. Elders sat and shared legends and laws from their oral tradition.

Perhaps the most compelling force was a shared awareness that the world's 100,000 Inuits face common challenges and that those challenges emanate from the technological societies.

"In the last 30 years," said Hans-Pavla Rosing, a computer programmer trained in Denmark, "we have gone through some of the same changes that have taken many centuries in Europe. While in general we have adapted very well, the pressures on us have been very great."

Mr. Rosing, who was re-elected to another three-year term as conference president, noted that the Arctic's original inhabitants — now numbering 40,000 in Greenland, 30,000 in Alaska, 25,000 in Canada and the rest in Soviet

Siberia — had never been conquered. Rather, he said, they were "taken by surprise," and only recently.

For years, the Arctic people lived under the jurisdiction of four nations. In reality, until World War II they were the uncontested masters of their harsh environment, left alone by governments in more temperate climates.

With the war, however, came the need for army bases and weather stations. Foreigners moved in with new technologies: housing, modern medicine and the Inuits left their small, scattered hunting camps to live and work on the perimeters of base towns such as Frobisher Bay.

Then oil was found in the seabed under the ice. Suddenly, areas valued by natives for their richness in whale, seal and caribou were sought by southerners for their energy wealth.

"In a way, our history in the last 30 years has been quite colonial," said Miss Limmariut.

hunting life style is further undermined, what will happen to Arctic society?

Finally, what can be the geopolitical fate of an aboriginal people, however adaptive, locked between two competitive, industrialized superpowers?

Franklyn Griffiths, a professor of Soviet studies at the University of Toronto, who came to the conference as an observer, said the gathering addressed many of the Inuit's concerns.

Mr. Griffiths said "a consensus has emerged" on whaling and sealing, with the Inuits wanting all hunting restrictions removed, "and on the need for more cultural exchanges," calling this a sign that "the delegates are gaining a measure of confidence."

For Mr. Rosing, movement on issues of common concern signaled "the very beginning of a process to make the people of the Arctic a sovereign people."

## Study Finds Southern Women Voters A Growing Threat to Reagan in '84

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Two prominent Republican campaign consultants are circulating a study of the increase in women's voting that shows a growing peril to President Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election chances, particularly in the South. The study is expected to heighten the political concerns that have made women's issues a matter of major attention at the White House.

Using Census Bureau surveys on voting turnout in the last four elections, Vincent Breglio and Susan Bryant have pinpointed five Southern states where the impact of women's voting has increased particularly strongly since 1976. The states are North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee.

Other states where the influence of women at the polls has grown markedly are Virginia, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, the two consultants have found. Of these nine states, Mr. Reagan carried all but Georgia in 1980.

But Mr. Breglio and Mrs. Bryant also contend that the trend toward increasing turnouts of blacks and women could jeopardize Republi-

cans in the South.

That view is known to be shared, at least to some degree, at the White House. Edward J. Rollins, Mr. Reagan's top political assistant, was reported to have told Republican National Committee members in Dallas earlier this summer that the South would probably be severely split in 1984, rather than giving virtually all its electoral votes to Mr. Reagan as it did in 1980.

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## Jackson Panel Will Plan Push to the White House

By David Holley  
Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has announced the formation of a national organization aimed at putting him into a bid for the 1984 Democratic nomination for president.

Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, was named chairman of the new Jackson Presidential Advisory Committee, designed to pull together the expertise, broad support and financial resources necessary for a campaign. Mr. Jackson said Sunday.

Mr. Jackson, 41, the founder and president of the Chicago-based Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), said he is seeking to put together a coalition of "blacks, Hispanics, women, youth, civil rights activists, the handicapped, senior citizens."

"If these locked-out people come together and their interests converge, and form a rainbow coalition, clearly it will be a major coalition," he said.

"Reagan's policies have hurt a lot of people. The racism mentality has us on the wrong side of war in Central America — supporting a repressive regime in El Salvador and on the wrong side of history in Nicaragua," Mr. Jackson said.

"Unemployment is double-digit for whites and double-double digit for blacks and Hispanics. Poverty is the highest it's been since 1965."

Mr. Jackson said he is planning a



Jesse L. Jackson

## Poll Shows Reagan Gaining Support On Economy, Losing on Diplomacy

By Barry Sussman  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan continues to make sharp gains in persuading the public that he has turned the nation's economy around, but concern is mounting over his conduct of foreign policy, according to a Washington Post-ABC News national opinion poll.

The contrast in public perceptions of these major aspects of the Reagan presidency is stunning. By and large, the president's ratings on the economy are the highest, or nearly the highest, since he took office. But with growing concern over possible entanglement in Central America and an apparent stalemate in the Middle East, Mr. Reagan is drawing lower ratings than ever for foreign affairs.

The result appears to be a stalemate of another kind. With the economy boosting his appeal but foreign policy working against him, Mr. Reagan shows no improvement in his overall approval rating, though he has picked up slightly in trial heats against the two leading Democratic contenders for the presidency in 1984.

The economic news in the poll is almost all favorable for the president:

• Half of those interviewed feel the nation's economy is improving, the sharpest expression of confidence on the point since Mr. Reagan took office.

• By 52 percent to 46 percent, respondents said they approve of Mr. Reagan's handling of the econ-

on control of the Senate and make races more difficult for the party's House candidates, not just in that region but throughout the country.

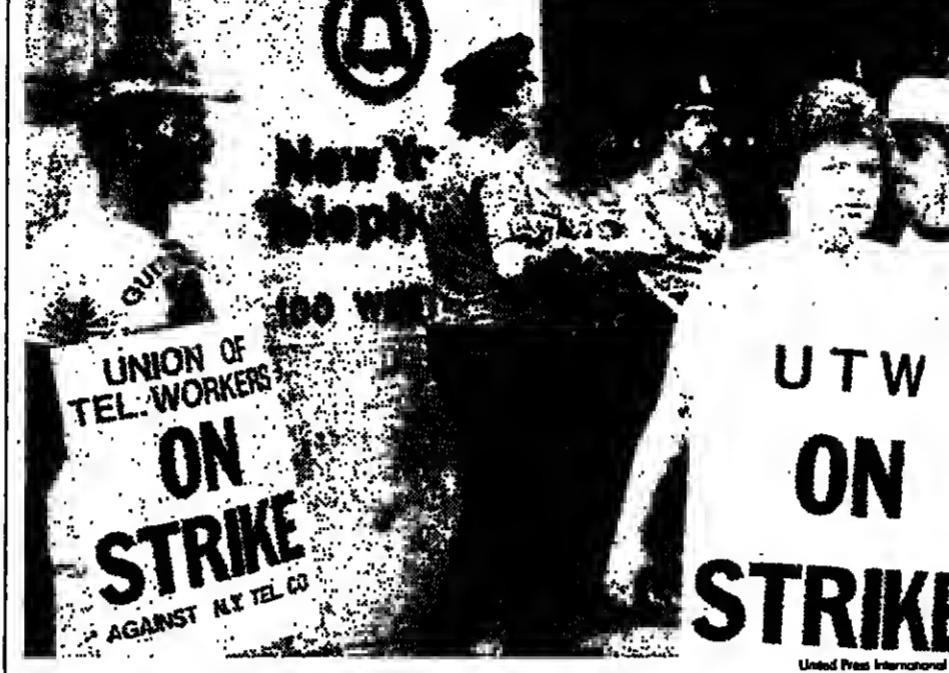
There are key Senate races, involving Republican-held seats, in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas, all of which appear high on the Breglio-Bryant list of affected states. Mississippi, which was not analyzed because of its small population, also has a vital Senate race and probably fits the same pattern, they said.

Outside of the South, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota are other states where the growing impact of the women's vote could have serious consequences for the Republicans.

Mr. Breglio and Mrs. Bryant, who in 1982 headed the staff of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, said the "gender gap" was of equal concern to GOP candidates in general as well as the president. Mrs. Bryant said that "of 15 seriously contested Senate races in 1982, only two of the Republican candidates ran as well among women as they did among men."

Those candidates were Senators Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and John C. Danforth of Missouri, and a late surge in support from women almost caused a Danforth defeat by a woman opponent, they said.

The telephone workers, who called the strike when bargaining on a new contract broke down over wages and employment security, put up picket lines



Striking union members picket in front of New York Telephone's headquarters.

### U.S. Phone Strike Reaching Critical Stage for Customers

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — A nationwide strike against American Telephone & Telegraph had affected only a few customers by early Monday, but the test of the strike was expected later as businesses opened, the Bell System companies warned.

The telephone workers, who called the strike when bargaining on a new contract broke down over wages and employment security, put up picket lines throughout the United States on Sunday.

The strike caused delays in directory assistance, repair service, telephone installation and long-distance operator assistance.

Dial calling was largely unaffected. Management workers replaced some of the 675,000 operators and technicians, but management and officials of the three striking unions said that the problems may worsen if the strike continues a long time.

"We can't really stop the telephone system, which is so highly automated," said Glenn Watts, the president of the Communications Workers of America, "but you can't really say that when 700,000 people leave a business and walk away from it, that's going to operate as normal."

Demonstrations throughout the United States were generally peaceful. Police reported that a striking Southern Bell employee and his son were arrested for vandalizing a telephone box in Gainesville, Florida.

"We are dependent on them," acknowledged Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's manpower chief. The loss of such employees, a Pentagon report says, would be "catastrophic."

A Pentagon task force assigned to study the problem discovered recently that no one knows how many such civilians there are, but it estimated the current number at 5,000 "mission essential" civilians and perhaps 1,000 "mission critical" civilians. And the task force concluded that the military's dependence on essential civilians "should and will steadily increase."

This dependency is causing increasing anxiety in field command posts and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff war room about how these civilians would respond if military men put it, "the fuse goes off."

There is no evidence, according to the Pentagon, that the civilians who have served the military in previous wars have "bugged out." Indeed, thousands of civilians worked alongside U.S. combat troops in Europe during the known incidents of desertion.

Mrs. Ward said that by counting "weeks paid" rather than "weeks claimed," some unemployed workers were not being counted.

When the state fell below the 5 percent trigger, she said, "Thompson asked if we were sure we were counting all those eligible and asked us to review that methodology to make sure that somebody is not being missed."

"Through our interpretation of whom we were counting, we left out a group who, under the federal definition, could be counted," Mrs. Ward said.

One fundamental difficulty is that while soldiers are subject to

## Illinois Altered Jobless Calculations For More Benefits During '82 Race

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — In the midst of the 1982 Illinois governor's race, the incumbent administration changed its way of calculating unemployment statistics so that more than 50,000 unemployed workers kept receiving U.S. government benefits, according to U.S. Labor Department officials.

The statistics filed with the Labor Department in August 1982, when unemployment was a major issue in the close race between Governor James R. Thompson Jr., a Republican, and former Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, a Democrat, Governor Thompson eventually won by 5,000 votes out of 3,670,000 cast.

The basic federal law provides benefits for the first 26 weeks of unemployment, but there are provisions permitting an additional 13 weeks of benefits to the long-term unemployed in states that meet certain criteria. The complex eligibility formula for extended benefits requires Illinois to show that 5 percent or more of all workers covered by unemployment insurance were receiving its benefits.

Using the old method, an Illinois official said, the state fell below that 5 percent "trigger" point. The method of calculating the statistics for extended benefits was then changed, several days after Governor Thompson sought the U.S. secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan, for a week's delay in sending the data.

The Labor Department's inspector general, however, later questioned the accuracy of the data forwarded after the week's delay. A team of Labor Department auditors was sent to Illinois to inspect the statistics and determined that the method of calculation had been changed, according to Labor Department officials.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the black activist who is considering seeking the Democratic nomination, draws 8 percent from registered Democrats, the same figure as in June.

The other announced Democratic candidates trail in this order: Senator Alan Cranston of California, 6 percent; former Governor Reuben Askew of Florida, 4 percent; Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 3 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, 1 percent.

The new poll strongly suggests that concern over the direction of foreign affairs is having a dampening effect on Mr. Reagan's popularity. Overall, 42 percent of those interviewed rate him favorably for his handling of foreign affairs and 49 percent unfavorably, his worst score in any of 17 surveys by the Post and ABC.

Mr. Jackson is expected to reveal his decision on seeking the presidency by early October.

Mr. Jackson's popularity rating might be expected to jump along with the growth in optimism over the economy.

"There are 10 million registered black voters," he said. "Eighteen million are eligible. We are fast at work to add another 3 to 6 million to the rolls by November of 1984," he added. "That would liberalize all the candidates."

"The South," Mr. Breglio said, "is a different political animal today than it was even in 1980. And it is much tougher for us."

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## Armenians Claim Tehran Bombing

Reuters

**TEHRAN** — An Armenian guerrilla group says it had set off the bomb that exploded Sunday at the French Embassy.

The Tehran bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Presse said the Armenian "Orly Group" made the claim in a telephone call to its office Sunday night after the attack, which injured no one. The group has claimed responsibility for four bomb attacks on French interests in Tehran since the beginning of July.

The group is demanding the release of about 50 Armenian activists detained in France last month after a bomb attack on Turkish Airlines' desk at Paris' Orly Airport killed seven people.

When investigators then recalculated the unemployment statistics, draw a method approved by the Labor Department's auditors, they determined nevertheless that Illinois

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Whose Job in Chad?

Suddenly the Reagan administration is deep into the crisis in Chad, where insurgents backed by Libya, a radical Soviet client state, are pressing the government hard. Three U.S. military advisers are on the ground, the fleet is being shown off Libya's Mediterranean coast, AWACS surveillance planes are on the scene and some millions of dollars are on the way in various forms of military aid. It adds up to a conspicuous investment of American power and prestige in a country in which the United States has no traditional interests to speak of and which, we expect, very few Americans could find on a map. The intervention comes at a moment of intense debate over the Reagan administration's policies in Central America. It cannot help the president's position in that debate. It is more likely to hurt it.

What is the United States doing in Chad? The basis of the administration's response is the menace it continues to perceive in Libya's Colonel Qadhafi, who has put his oil money at the service of an extravagant ambition and a radical ideology. We do not underestimate Colonel Qadhafi. He has posed, and still poses, real dangers across a wide swath of African and Middle Eastern states. For years he has made trouble for and in Chad. His machinations led him repeatedly to be rejected by his fellow Africans when Libya's turn came to fill the presidency of the Organization of African

Unity. The Soviets have loaded him up with billions of dollars in weapons, confident that he can do a great deal of harm.

To accept that Colonel Qadhafi is a menace, however, is not to agree that the United States should be leading the fight against him. Chad is not familiar, let alone vital, American turf. For the patronage that most of the small African states still seek from the West, Chad looks first to France, the former colonial master, as Secretary of State George Shultz underscored on Sunday. The French do remain involved there. The trouble is that the Socialist government under President François Mitterrand has not entirely shed the posture of opposition to "neo-colonialism" that it acquired in its long years in the political wilderness. As a result Paris has been slow to assess what many Africans accept as the traditional French responsibility in Chad. Sunday's statement by the French minister of defense, Charles Hernu, was a case study in hesitation.

Libyan planes are reported to have been bombing targets in Chad, and Libyan troops have reportedly crossed the border. Chad cannot be faulted for seeking foreign help, but will the American response make it more or less likely for an active role to be taken by France and by those of Chad's neighbors with a more direct interest in the outcome?

— THE WASHINGTON POST:

## Hatred in Sri Lanka

Sri Lankans are cleaning up the physical debris of last month's violence, but the political debris is not so easily cleared. One frightful week of communal clashes between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils left hundreds slaughtered, many more horribly. It was a stunning blow to what looked like one of South Asia's more successful societies.

The mayhem in Sri Lanka was not attributable to the pressures caused by a world economic slump. The free-enterprise policies of President Jayewardene reduced not only inflation but also unemployment. Having no facile economic explanation, the violence also has no obvious economic cure.

Communal rivalry is nothing new in Sri Lanka. Its 11 million Sinhalese came from northern India starting 2,500 years ago. The

1.5 million Tamils came from southern India starting 1,000 years ago. Many Sinhalese resent the Tamils for becoming an economic elite in the British colonial era. Many Tamils feel themselves the victims of discrimination since independence. Religious divisions reinforce the ethnic cleavage; most Sinhalese are Buddhist, most Tamils are Hindu. Political divisions follow these fault lines.

This outbreak, sparked by the terrorist killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers, was the worst in years. It based potent hatreds that even the adept Mr. Jayewardene cannot calm. Particularly disturbing is the news that troops killed a score of Tamil civilians. There is not much that outsiders can do except appreciate the fragility of the loveliest looking communities.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Election and Foreign Policy

Richard Nixon was the boss and his foreign policy in his first term was to get himself re-elected president. For that he knew he had to get the Americans out of Vietnam, but he would also lose the election if, in getting out, he lost his own original hawkish political constituency. In order to hold onto that he had to distract attention from the substance of his Vietnam policy — the withdrawal of the troops — by the use of garish, noisy and ferocious sideshows: invasion of Laos and Cambodia, lots and lots of bombing.

But then the sideshows aroused intense protests, so endangering the vital middle-of-the-road vote. Mr. Nixon needed to appear in the role of a world statesman. Détente with the Soviet Union over SALT-1 and rapprochement with China, in the televised visit to Beijing, reduced the bloody mess in Indochina to a parochial level. Henry Kissinger was the brilliant, ducile executive of a foreign policy designed to re-elect Nixon.

The first thing Dr. Kissinger will want to know about Central America is what the president wants to do — and to have said — about it. Then Dr. Kissinger will put the best gloss on whatever it is the president wants: to go in; to stay out; to go in, while looking like staying out; to stay out, while looking like going in; to bomb Managua in order to stay out of El Salvador, or whatever. Democracy in Central America will have nothing much to do with what the president will decide, or how Dr. Kissinger will dress up what the president decides. But democracy in the United States will have everything to do with both these things. The Central America currently under discussion is Central America as an issue in next year's U.S. presidential election.

— *Conor Cruise O'Brien, in The Observer (London).*

### American Instructors in Chad

American military instructors have been sent to the former French colony of Chad for the first time. True, they are a small group and will soon be back home — as soon as the Chadians have been trained in the relatively easy use of the Redeye surface-to-air missiles that Washington has provided. And true, the United States is concerned — much more than France — not so much by the Chadian prob-

lem as by the penetrations in Africa of Colonel Qadhafi, America's *bête noire*.

The fact remains that the sending of U.S. military instructors to N'Djamena means that Paris cannot or does not wish to commit itself to assuring the security of a former colony. That puts at risk the credibility of the French umbrella over France's African allies.

— *Le Monde (Paris).*

Chad threatens to become the focus of yet another confrontation between the superpowers. Soviet support for the Goukouni faction has so far been confined to the verbal, but it has been clearly stated.

— *The Guardian (London).*

America's decision to supply the deadly Redeye anti-aircraft missile to Chad has raised fears that the weapon could fall into the hands of Libya and perhaps pass on to terrorist groups. The IRA, the Baader-Meinhof gang, the Libyan government and various Arab groups have all shown strong interest in the Redeye and many have attempted to buy it.

— *Peter Duras in The Observer (London).*

### And So It Goes in Show Biz

We sympathize with Christine Craft, the anchorwoman who's suing the Kansas City television station that fired her. It's depressing to be labeled "too old" at 36, insulting to be pegged "too attractive," failing to be called "definitely enough to men." But she surely must realize that style and appearance are far, far more important than journalistic ability in the glamorous world of TV newscasting. She should have gotten the first clue when, as part of her tryout, she was asked to read Edgar Allan Poe's poem, "The Raven," three different ways: angry, happy and sincere.

TV executives have decided the public wants its news from pretty boys and kewpie dolls, and they pay huge salaries to the ones with just the right looks and voices.

But the fame and fortune can vanish with maturity. Women are discarded first, but men go, too; just ask Floyd Kalber or Roger Mudd. It's dumb, but it's the way it is.

Craft played the show biz game when it suited her, and now she should realize, as aging Rockette does, that her time is up. She'd do better in a more serious profession.

— *The Chicago Sun-Times.*

### FROM OUR AUG. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Wright Settles Any Doubt

LE MANS, France — Mr. Wilbur Wright has made a remarkable flight, remaining in the air 1 min. 4 sec. and demonstrating to all observers his superiority as an aviator over all other experimenters. It was not the extent but the nature of the flight which was so startling. Under conditions with which no other aviator has ever endeavored to contend, he rose into the air and within fifty feet of the starting point attained a height of between eight and ten meters and circled twice around the racecourse, taking the corners at angles almost terrifying in their sharpness, and descended at the starting point as safely as any bird. The doubt which may have existed in some minds concerning the Wrights' capacity was by this public exhibition swept entirely away.

#### 1933: Cuban President Stays Put

HAVANA — With thousands of troops in possession of Havana and machine-guns guarding the presidential palace and all government buildings, President Gerardo Machado resumed his dictatorship of Cuba in what is regarded as a desperate last stand against the rising tide of revolution in the island republic.

The whole of Cuba has been under extreme tension since troops opened fire from the presidential palace on demonstrators, killing 26 persons and wounding 126 others. The shooting, which presaged the declaration of martial law, has brought to a standstill the negotiations which leaders of the various political parties had been conducting with U.S. Ambassador Sumner Welles, whereby it was expected President Machado would resign.

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## Arms Agreements Require Flexibility on Both Sides

By Willy Brandt

Former Chancellor Brandt is chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party.

Involving legal rights would not improve the lot of our people in divided Germany.

My Social Democratic Party has supported the alliance with the West and has helped to shape its policy. Under Social Democratic chancellors and defense ministers from 1969 to 1982, the Bundeswehr increased its contribution to Western security.

The Western democracies will remain partners in security, and we will remain partners in the Atlantic alliance. For the foreseeable future I cannot discern any change in this respect, although as a European I must wish for greater European responsibility for decisions affecting our own fate.

This readiness for European co-responsibility should not, however, be confused with a desire for European "neutralism," the specter

of taking this step, and one must take Moscow at its word. Flexibility is certainly required on both sides. There will be no agreement unless the negotiators sincerely want it. I still hope the participants will work intensively for an agreement. If this cannot be accomplished at the level of experts, it might be worthwhile to involve the responsible members of government before deployment begins. Apparently the heads of governments are not ready to try their hand. Let us pray that they do not hesitate until it is too late.

I also want my American friends to realize that NATO's "twin-track" decision of 1979 (calling for negotiations along with preparations for deployment) was made in political circumstances different from today's. At the time, we German Social Democrats intended to facilitate the ratification of SALT-2. Thereafter the problem of European strategic missiles was to be discussed under SALT-3.

NATO's decision, made in Brussels, also was to support, dictate and arms control. However, since 1980 an impressive number of decisions on weapons programs have been made, not least in the United States. Thus many things have changed in these years.

Besides, there never was nor is anything sacred about the NATO twin-track decision. It was to be a means to achieve an end, namely, the removal of SS-20s down to a level compatible with Western security. I believe we Germans and Americans agree that we shouldn't let ourselves be ruled by bureaucratic pressures, or put prestige ahead of results. If the real objectives of arms control and disarmament can now be reached into four years ago, we should make the effort. The community of Western nations would suffer major damage if governments stuck to a formal schedule and thereby lost the broad support of their people for their security policy.

For this reason, as well, a serious and honest effort is required in the months ahead. As President Eisenhower said in his farewell address in 1961, "the [conference] table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield. Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences not with arms but with intellect and decent purpose."

The Washington Post

## Amateur Foreign Policy

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — It happened in the Nixon and Carter administrations, and it is happening again under Ronald Reagan. The secretary of state is being reduced to a cipher.

President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, was certainly better at foreign affairs than Secretary of State William Rogers. Cyrus Vance was wise and sensitive, but he was stifled by Jimmy Carter's chief side, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

In the present case, Secretary of State George Shultz has proved to be a disappointment, and he is being overshadowed by White House insiders who are even more incompetent.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that President Reagan has little or no taste for the intricacies of the international arena, but seems to be easily influenced by his entourage.

Small wonder that there is a spastic reluctance to the conduct of foreign policy. On a wide range of issues, from arms talks with Moscow and relations with Beijing to the Middle East imbroglio and the Central American crisis, the Reagan administration presents a picture of incoherence.

The president is supposedly responsible for foreign policy, with his national security adviser acting as a traffic manager, assembling recommendations from the state, defense, commerce and treasury departments, the CIA and other bureaus. In theory, the Senate reserves the right to ratify his decisions.

Practice has not conformed to the theory. Strong presidents, like Richard Nixon and John Kennedy, have tended to run foreign affairs out of the Oval Office, in contrast, Harry Truman relied heavily on Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and Dwight Eisenhower on John Foster Dulles.

Wherever they fix the locus of power, presidents have generally sought to draw on expertise, which the Washington establishment has in abundance. Under Mr. Reagan, inexperienced amateurs have taken over.

Consider the life-and-death subject of reaching accommodation with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons. Various factions of different ideological hues have been wrangling over the subject, which is normal and healthy procedure.

But the issue has now been shifted out of the State Department, where it was being debated by representatives from assorted groups, and put under Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, William Clark, whose views tend to be tough. So the pragmatists are unlikely to get a fair hearing.

In the Middle East, where Philip Habib, a veteran diplomat with persuasive skills, had a crucial assignment, Mr. Habib has been dumped in favor of Robert McFarlane, a Clark deputy unfamiliar with the area. Mr. Habib's dismissal was partly a blow directed against Mr. Shultz, who is being blamed for his failure to draw the Syrians into matching the Israeli pullback from Lebanon during his recent Middle East trip.

Mr. Shultz was also repudiated when he tried to appoint President Ford's defense secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, as Mr. Habib's replacement.

Mr. Shultz has also been spurned on Central America. His assistant secretary for the region, Tom Enders, was dropped because White House hard-liners suspected him of being too conciliatory toward the leftists. Mr. Enders was a hawkish when he served as ambassador to Cambodia.

I think the United States thoroughly understands that the root causes of Central America's troubles are poverty and lack of justice, and that Marxist uprisings are a result of that. However, such problems take years to

of which has recently again been haunting the world like a kind of German ghost.

Nevertheless, we have seen growing concern in our country not only about the arms race in general and Soviet stubbornness in particular but also about some aspects of U.S. policy. The talk about the possibility of fighting and winning a limited nuclear war in Europe did not start in Germany, and related publicized plans were not developed here.

It is no exaggeration to say that the German peace movement has grown strong since officials in Washington began expressing views the way they still do today.

A war in Europe would not only mean the end of the Federal Republic of Germany but would also finish off the other German state, the German Democratic Republic. And the same would be the fate of our neighbors to the east and west. Although our eastern neighbors belong to the other alliance, and although they have a governmental and social system that we reject, we can only survive together with them. That is why we cannot afford the luxury of unilateralism.

This is the background of our burning

uncertainty. Nobody should be surprised that when the political process proves incapable of solving the problem, increasing numbers of people resort to protest and search for very different, fundamentally distinct solutions.

In respect to the negotiations in Geneva, one cannot overlook the fact that France and Britain also have strategic nuclear weapons. While the British weapons are integrated into NATO, the French ones are under national control. Both would be in a position to strike the other side — at least the central European regions. I believe it is understandable for the Soviet Union to want to negotiate about these weapons as well as those of the United States.

For, in case of a conflict, it certainly isn't likely that those weapons of the French and the British would be used against the West.

To me it still seems reasonable — now more than ever — for the United States and

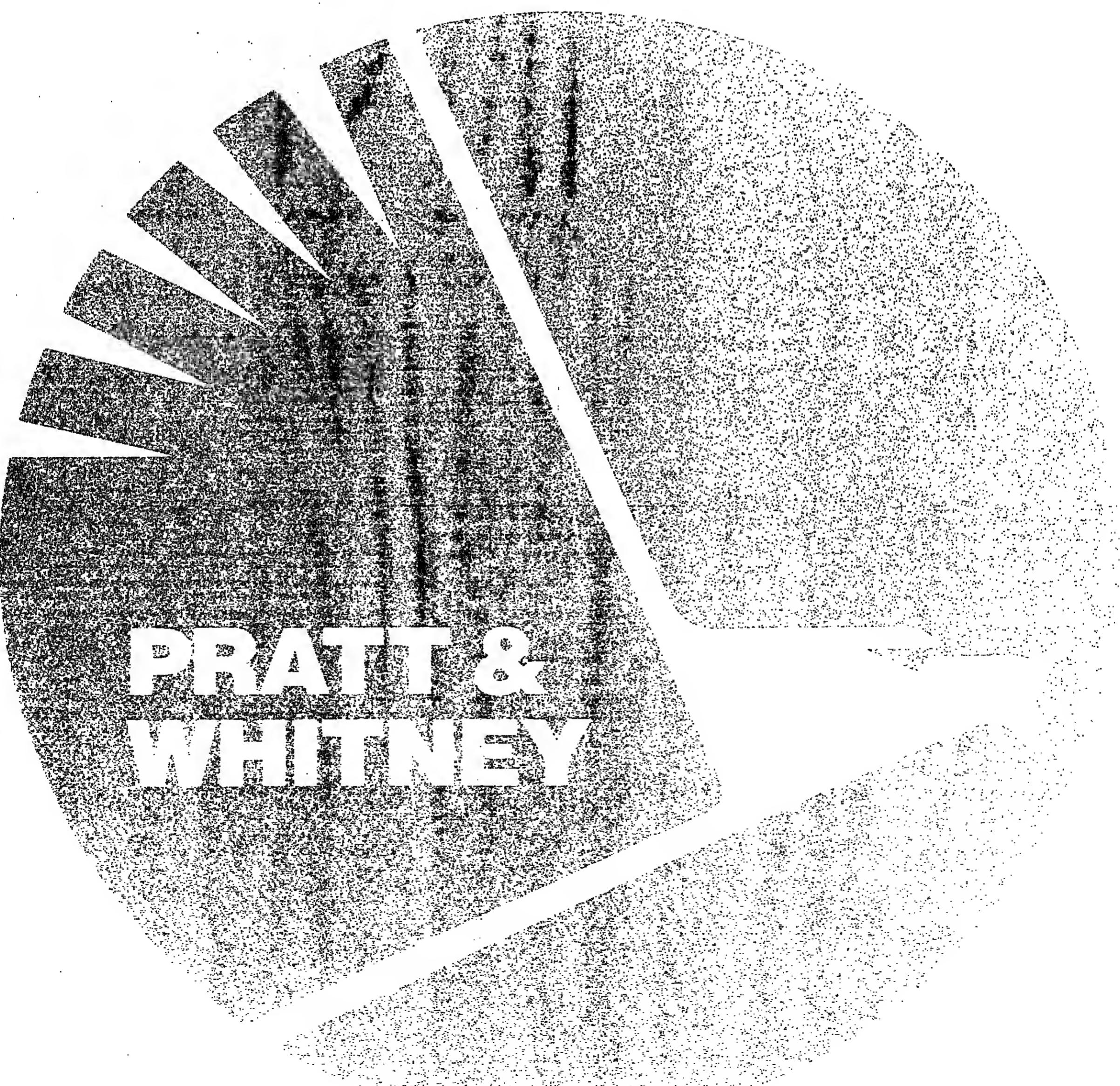
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## ARTS/LEISURE

## Salzburg: Mozart Plugs, Pavarotti Fever

By Martin Bernheimer

Los Angeles Times Service

**SALZBURG.** — Salzburg seems to have everything: distant alpine vistas, noble architectural testaments to the time when the archbishops ruled here as princes of the Holy Roman Empire, charming bridges, all manner of Baroque treasures, an 11th-century fortress of unique, rugged splendor, and, oh yes, Mozart.

Salzburg's favorite son is commemorated here not just with definitive — and would-be or should-be definitive — performances at Europe's most chic music festival, but also with all manner of commercial wonders.

The city fathers have pointed, with tourist-oriented pride, to every stone and brook the composer ever touched. Furthermore, there are Mozartkugeln (dreamy C-major candies comprising chocolate, nougat and marzipan), Mozart express trains, Mozart busts and portraits in every shop window, Mozart monuments (even one devoted to his fey operatic bird catcher, Papageno), and, wonder of wonders, a Mozartkino. The current hit at what should be the most bonified of movie houses is *"I'm Sold Ihrer Majestät."*

The end of the record-breaking heat wave is bathing Mozart and Mozarteans alike in another local specialty: cool, sweet, uncoding rain.

Some of the musical spirits, alas, have apparently not escaped dampening. At the massive Festspielhaus, the Vienna Philharmonic played Bruckner's Eighth Symphony for Lorin Maazel. Tickets cost as much as \$60, which caused some grumbling because the rambling 14-hour opus was the only item on the agenda. No famous soloist. No intermission for conspicuous strolling and consuming.



Singer Pavarotti (left), director Ponnelle in Salzburg.

The performance does not turn out to be the sort one cherishes forever. Maazel, the current boss at the Vienna State Opera and a highly controversial one, shows much technical virtuosity on the podium, stresses speed and bombast whenever possible, but chops the music into small pieces and keeps the temperature low. The orchestra responds decently, but certainly without the brilliance for which it is universally celebrated. The horns have a bad night. The audience cheers anyway. After all, this is Salzburg. It has to be good.

The scene is more encouraging next door at the amphitheater of the Festescheitelschule, where Salzburg is blissfully suffering Pavarotti fever.

The vehicle is Mozart's seldom-heard *opera seria*, "Idomeneo," presented here in a thoughtful adaptation of the Jean-Pierre Ponnelle production already admired

Connell brings such vocal and dramatic intensity to the mad-witch postures of *Elektra* that she teeters between bravura and caricature, but manages to make a virtue of the Gracian princess's vice.

The smaller roles prove less successful. William Lewis's semi-heroic tenor now sounds dry and throaty in the left convolutions of Arbace, and nepotism raises its pretty head in the form of Madelyn Renee, Pavarotti's ubiquitous protégé, who turns up here as a Crean woman. Timothy Jenkins's imposing, incipient Heldentenor does not quite sound right for the pliantines of the high priest.

In the final analysis, one of the matters for all eyes is on Pavarotti; whose only previous appearance here forecast him in the camp of the Italian tenor to "Rosenkavalier." No one expected Luminissimo, as he is fondly called by the locals, to emerge as a refined and stylish Mozart tenor in the tradition of Dameots, Pataki, Wunderlich, Schreier or Helweg. But no one really expected the serious, tasteful and disciplined performance delivered by the Italian superstar either.

Pavarotti may have simplified the coloratura in his great aria a bit, but that was his only concession. He enacted Ponnelle's quasi-balletic maneuvers with dignity, sustained dramatic tension, proved that he can be a team player under the right conditions and sang with freshness, power and point. His was not — could not be — the sort of performance that brings down the house. But, perhaps more important, it inspired respect and admiration. In the pit, James Levine

— who is flitting with exhaustion if not danger by commanding nonstop between Mayr and Salzburg — conducted with limpid eloquence, swerving clarity and lyricism over theatrical propulsion.

## How-to Cassettes Invading Video Market in U.S.

By Judy Klemensrud

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Some people call them how-to cassettes or tip tapes. Others call them tip tapes. By whatever name, do-it-yourself tapes are invading the video-cassette market in the United States, making it possible for people to exercise or learn more about their hobbies in the privacy of their own homes.

People who own video-cassette recorders can learn the fundamentals of photography, magic, Chinese cooking, tennis, golf, crocheting, billiards, ballroom dancing, dog training, blackjack, traps, roulette, massage, weight lifting, plumbing, car repair, Spanish, Italian, German, wine, first aid, bridge, speed reading and how to grow roses, dahlias, irises and African violets.

Many of these cassettes feature experts such as Vic Braden, Arthur Murray, Willie Mosconi, Graham Kerr and Suzy Prudden. The tapes generally cost \$40 to \$60 in the United States and are 60 to 90 minutes long. There are also half-hour tapes for about \$30.

"We get a new tape on some new subject almost every day," said Joe Burns, manager of a video store in Manhattan. "This is a field that is growing very rapidly and everybody wants in on it. The other day I had a dentist come in who asked me what I thought about the idea for a tape on how to take care of your teeth."

Burns, like most people in the video-cassette industry, credits Jane Fonda's "Workout" exercise tape with spurring public interest in self-help tapes. "The all-time best-selling video cassette, "Workout," has sold almost 200,000 tapes, putting it ahead of its two major competitors, both films: "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan" and "An Officer and a Gentleman."

Jane's is harder and Richard's takes a lighter approach," he said of the two cassettes. "They appeal to different groups of people."

Karl said that later this month his company would release a cas-

ette called "Why Do I Call You Sexy?" featuring the Hollywood hair stylist José Eber. It will show Eber creating new looks for 12 women of different ages as well as offering hair-styling and makeup hints.

"I figured that now that women had exercised with Jane and Richard, the logical next step was their hair and makeup," Karl said. "I thought, well, their bodies look great, but what if their hair needs a trim? This way they can play with their hair and makeup in their homes."

Karl said these tapes were also in the works: "Jane Fonda II: Pregnancy, Birth and Recovery," to be released about Sept. 30; "How to Use Your Home Computer," with Steve Allen, due in October, and a sex how-to cassette, starring a bestselling female writer ("I can't reveal her name yet," Karl said), due in December. Next year, he said, two more Jane Fonda exercise tapes will be released — "Prime Time" for older women and "Workout Challenge" for those who want to try more difficult exercises.

For most of the how-to tapes to date deal with exercise and physical fitness. Suzy Prudden has done two for children for Warner Brothers. Arnold Schwarzenegger shows how to "Shape Up With Arnold" on a Video Associates cassette. Major Liquor teachers running enthusiasts how to "Joy, Run, Race, Win" on another Video Associates tape; Chef Tian Chan teaches "Flavors of China" on a Warner Brothers cassette that also includes recipe cards, and Jack Sorenson, the creator of aerobic dancing stars in MCA's best-selling "Aero-Dancing."

By far, most of the how-to tapes to date deal with exercise and physical fitness. Suzy Prudden has done two for children for Warner Brothers. Arnold Schwarzenegger shows how to "Shape Up With Arnold" on a Video Associates cassette.

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Perhaps the most ambitious how-to effort is Columbia's "Health 'n' Action" series: 12 tapes on such subjects as "super exercises," sports conditioning, golf, skiing, racquet sports, jogging and running, as well as how to recover after a hysterectomy, a mastectomy, childbirth or knee or back injuries.

"They're all inspired by the Jane Fonda tape," said Burns; the video store manager. "And they're all trying for the same magic."

## Peter Serkin Wins Siena Award

United Press International

**SIENA, Italy.** — The American pianist Peter Serkin, 35, has won the Chigiana Academy of Music's second international prize for young musicians, the academy said Monday.

Serkin, son of German-born pianist Rudolf Serkin, will receive \$6,500 and a silver sculpture by

Massimo Bogianino.

Serkin was selected by a jury of foreign musical critics presided over by Massimo Bogianino.

When it ended I just picked up the pieces to sell it."

Lucy sold her rights to the old "I Love Lucy" series but still owns six years of "Here's Lucy" episodes which are syndicated worldwide.

Metromedia stations in Los Angeles and Washington, including 24 hours a day Lucy episodes, and guest appearances by Bob Hope, Johnny Carson, Bob Newhart, Phyllis Diller, Jimmy Stewart and Jack Palance.

"They're so convenient. I used to go to a health club three times a week, but it got to be such a fashion show, with all the women wearing elaborate makeup and dressing in fancy exercise clothes. I spent more time getting ready than I did in the club. Now I exercise in the privacy of my home, in my underwear, and I don't care how I look."

By the end of 1983, it is estimated, there will be seven million video-cassette recorders — which are necessary to play the cassettes — in about 10 percent of U.S. homes, according to industry figures. Robert M. Reed, executive vice president of the National Video Clearing House in Syosset, New York, said self-help tapes account for 5 to 7 percent of the sales in the video-cassette market.

"But it's a field that should grow very rapidly," he added. "The home video companies have just about run out of feature films to put on cassettes and with Hollywood only producing about 200 films a year, there will be a very limited supply of films for home video."

Another reason the cassettes may zoom in popularity, he said, is that a growing number of people with a wide variety of interests are buying VCRs. "The initial purchasers of the machines were the high-tech hobbyists, who we call the Playboy syndrome. But now the demographics are broadening and people with other interests will start to look for cassettes about their special interests."

A sigh escaped Lucy when she was asked to weigh today's sitcoms, an entertainment form she and Desi Ames invented. Obviously, she thinks current TV comedy is inferior, excepting "Cheers" and "Taxi."

She does not see TV producing future legends as it did with herself, Jackie Gleason, Milton Berle and Red Skelton.

"We were innovators," she said. "Who gets the chance nowadays? Desi was a brilliant innovator. I had nothing to do with the snowballing Desilu empire."

Although she appears relaxed on the surface, one detects a restlessness, a suppressed energy barely harnessed.

"What I miss most is earning time off after standing on my feet from 7 A.M. on Monday mornings until 6 P.M. on Thursday nights to get the show done right."

"After putting in a week like that, I always enjoyed taking Friday, Saturday and Sunday off. Now, somehow, I don't feel as if I've really earned all this time to myself."

Lucy, many times a millionaire, has paid off home mortgages for several older friends who have fallen on hard times.

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Lucy is far from idle. She manages several homes — her multimillion-dollar Beverly Hills estate, a New York apartment, a Palm Springs hideaway, a Snow Mass, Colorado, apartment complex and young Desi's Beverly Hills pad.

She heads Lucille Ball Productions, headquartered at 20th Century-Fox, where Gary Morton, her husband of 22 years, is producing two movies, "All The Right Moves" and "Sentimental Journey."

"I read lots of scripts but leave the business and production to Gary," Lucy said. "Gary's doing a good job. But I'm not putting my name on 'All The Right Moves.'

Lucy said she had no plans for future TV appearances.

"I don't work because I can't top what I've done," she said. "I couldn't hope to top the shows Desi [Amaz] her former husband] and I did with Bill Frawley and Vivian Vance, then later the Lucy shows with Gale Gordon."

"I couldn't enjoy retirement for the first five years, I do now. Eventually you get used to it. I still miss the arena and fun of doing my show. I enjoyed it more than going to parties."

She said she now gets a vicarious kick out of the success of Desi, her 30-year-old son, and daughter Lucie, 32. "They're both box-office attractions on stage and Desi will star in a new TV series this season."

A sigh escaped Lucy when she was asked to weigh today's sitcoms, an entertainment form she and Desi Ames invented. Obviously, she thinks current TV comedy is inferior, excepting "Cheers" and "Taxi."

She does not see TV producing future legends as it did with herself, Jackie Gleason, Milton Berle and Red Skelton.

"We were innovators," she said. "Who gets the chance nowadays? Desi was a brilliant innovator. I had nothing to do with the snowballing Desilu empire."

Although she appears relaxed on the surface, one detects a restlessness, a suppressed energy barely harnessed.

"What I miss most is earning time off after standing on my feet from 7 A.M. on Monday mornings until 6 P.M. on Thursday nights to get the show done right."

"After putting in a week like that, I always enjoyed taking Friday, Saturday and Sunday off. Now, somehow, I don't feel as if I've really earned all this time to myself."

Lucy, many times a millionaire, has paid off home mortgages for several older friends who have fallen on hard times.

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## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low

## Over-the-Counter

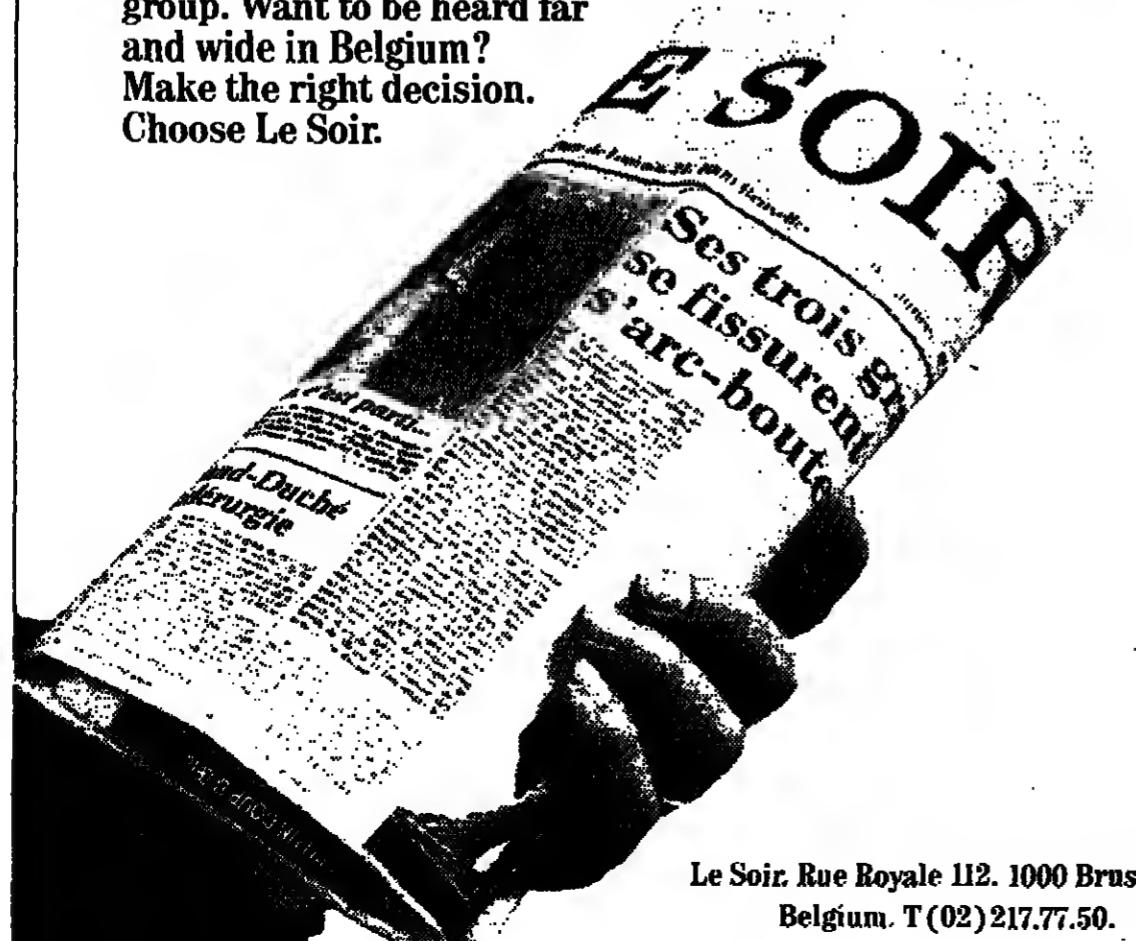
April 1981

Aug. 8										
Market Prices										
Stocks In	Net			Quotations						
	100s	High	Low	3pm	Chg/	100s	23	214	21	-116
Kerman .72	20	4014	4014	4014		Quoterm	218	23	214	21
Kurch 8	97	32	31	31	-14	Quotrm 5	595	224	224	-14
Koster 48r	112	2252	2214	2214		RPM 56	42	174	164	-12
Kramer 1.80	11	4242	4156	4176	-76	RodSv 3	1242	264	264	-16
KryChN 1.70	67	2378	2276	2276	-12	Romack	19	152	152	-15
Krexev	77	1034	1034	1034		Rosen 3	1288	159	152	-12
Kundi .09	311	2319	2256	2256	-24	Rosen 40	171	27	224	224
Kury .86	48	2214	2196	2196	-16	Ruefer	34	945	945	-14
Lberman	15	1345	1174	1174		Rivoli 80	51	13	124	124
Lomar 1.80	15	154	14	14	-26	Roads 1.00	48	594	585	-10
LongF 50b	185	1576	1394	1394		Rockcor	189	14	13	-14
LoebCo	544	2264	2142	2142	-114	Rouse 72	20	32	314	-1
Ledatio	51	994	914	909	-14	RoviRac	92	154	154	-16
Leibert 5	91	21	204	204		SCRV 5	963	256	26	-19
LInnva 34	23	314	304	214	-14	SRI 1.12	30	424	41	-11
LinBrd 3	421	2414	2346	2346	-12	Scitec 2.60	57	476	476	-16
LongF 1.20	7	22	264	27	+14	SP/Poul 2.80	101	567	556	-10
Lvnden	26	29	29	29	+7	Sonar 1.18	269	104	104	-16
MC1	6172	3914	3414	3414		Spacelv 1.18	26	116	116	-16
MDC 2.0	205	204	204	204		Scherr 30	77	214	213	-1
MediCare 80	72	3414	274	274	-14	Seagol	94	126	126	-17
MediN 1.39	57	2744	27	27	-114	Scopete 5	1649	1712	1656	-17
MediN 1.26	94	1134	11	11	Setpal 8.00	13	304	36	-26	
MenPl	47	79	79	79	+16	SiMer 5.05	903	204	30	-16
MoayOr	36	2014	2074	2074		SvcFrc 1	352	368	36	-24
MoicrO 38	66	1394	1345	1345		SvcFrc 1.12	47	794	794	-16
McFarl	409	1594	145	15	-34	Shoew s.15	1703	364	36	-36
McQuaO	45	121	121	121		Silicon	93	2116	515	-21
Mentor 5	124	1424	1414	1414		Silitec	244	204	199	-15
Merci 1.1	22	364	384	384		SonarPd	61	243	242	-24
Mercy 84	122	1314	1274	1274		Sorven 1.00	355	1064	946	-14
MessAir 40	121	1634	1634	1634		Speedy	107	1812	1812	-16
Millier 40	356	2904	2856	2856	-12	Speech 3.5	145	122	115	-14
MobiC 8	277	818	843	843		ShifBd 2.0	329	149	126	-14
Molec 3	45	1614	1795	1795		ShifDn 1.72	74	42	41	-1
MonCo 1.34	89	294	284	284	-10	ShifDn 3	404	204	204	-14
Monchik	43	1534	152	15	-14	ShifDn 5	25	324	324	-14
Monoll 8	583	259	2412	2412		ShifDn 20	194	15	15	-15
MonuCo 1.20	123	23	27	28	-1	ShifSoy 1	429	9	8	-14
Morrson 40b	165	1994	1974	1974		Slykes	161	184	104	-16
MSD 1.00	85	1946	1946	1946		Synco	271	31	26	-16
NAData 4.0	204	18	1744	1794	-14	Tanex 2.80	261	364	54	-36
NAHAc 5	49	2994	2824	2824	-20	Tandem	1472	284	274	-14
Nalgel 5	26	1314	1314	1314		Tondon 5	1409	30	284	-24
NaltN 1.16	495	2834	2714	2714	-12	ICCom	1744	162	162	-16
NanPl 5	122	26	364	374	-10	Tonita 5.5	1002	1446	1204	-14
NanPl 5	207	914	844	844	-14	Telatex	788	1446	1204	-14
NickOG	62	814	5	5	-14	Telivid	420	204	204	-16
NelsA 5.68	57	35	23	23	-14	Telobots	221	4734	4734	-17
NelsB 4.68	11	3314	23	23	-14	TermD 5	27	1834	1834	-16
Nike B 8	396	17	1634	1634	-14	Texon	155	546	546	-14
Nordst 1	120	204	416	404	-12	Texdone 1.00	44	244	231	-14
Nordst 1.1	14	124	124	124		ThdInNot 1.42	11	349	34	-14
Nordst 1.11	12	1414	14	14		ThelT 5	171	224	204	-16
NwvNG 1.28	49	1244	1244	1244		TherFib 1	55	614	574	-16
NwvNth 1.50	29	274	326	322	-14	TherT 1	22	224	224	-16
NuclPh	221	18	94	93	-14	Tocam	22	64	54	-14
Numerx	59	18	1446	1446	-14	Tokam	41	1864	1192	-14
OCC Tc	165	914	846	846	-14	TokDr	1303	1192	11	-14
Octer 1	118	9	9	9		TwoCry	3	37	37	-14
OfisLog 4.8	121	124	124	124		UTL Cp	115	184	18	-14
OldSt pcr2.60	18	204	1974	204	-10	Utiny 1.00	34	20	20	-16
Orndmnd	155	18	181	181		Unifif 5	2	26	22	-16
DriveC 8	3302	22	22	22	-12	Unifif 1.16	2	17	17	-16
DriveC 8.16	15	22	214	214		Unifif 5.10	41	794	794	-16
Drx	73	1094	1014	1014	-16	UfnGrp	20	234	234	-16
PNIC 1.92	389	424	42	42	-14	UfnBp 1	26	1174	1174	-16
PubStB 3	37	1214	1214	1214		UfnCp 1	26	1174	1174	-16
PocoP 5	140	27	2564	2564	-12	UfnH 3	629	1844	174	-14
PondP 1.21	396	394	264	264	-33	UfnH 5	23	154	174	-14
Ponsh	77	22	224	224	-12	UfnH 7	202	214	214	-16
PoyNys 5.56	213	224	224	224	-12	UfnH 9	184	576	576	-14
PoyP 5.5	743	214	214	214		UfnH 11	45	474	474	-16
PoyP 5.5	262	12	292	26	-14	UfnH 13	6	1116	1116	-14
PoyP 5.5	145	414	414	414		UfnH 15	20	304	304	-16
PoyP 5.5	147	34	334	334	-12	UfnH 17	26	1174	1174	-16
PoyP 5.5	123	154	1454	15	-14	UfnH 19	143	1864	1864	-16
PoyP 5.5	14	7	7	7		UfnH 21	788	126	124	-16
PoyP 5.5	74	224	21	314	-14	UfnH 23	34	226	216	-16
PoyP 5.5	74	74	724	724	-14	UfnH 25	163	1434	1434	-16
PricCo 5.12	349	12	256	256	-16	UfnH 27	335	284	284	-16
PrixCo 5.12	193	25	25	25		UfnH 29	321	214	204	-16
PrixCo 5.12	66	65	412	64	-14	UfnH 31	91	434	434	-16
Quoterm	309	836	824	824	-14	UfnH 33	924	376	364	-16
Quoterm	121	26	25	25		Zeniac	15	154	1454	-16

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## **Monday's AMEX Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 12)

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

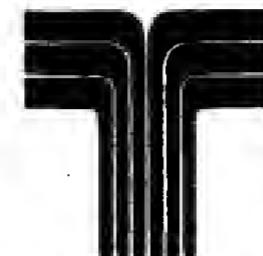
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Printed Simultaneously in Paris, London,  
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## G.D. Searle &amp; Co. Agrees to Supply NutraSweet to Royal Crown Cola

SKOKIE, Illinois (UPI) — G.D. Searle & Co. said Monday it agreed to supply its low-calorie sweetener, NutraSweet, to Royal Crown Cola Co. Terms of the agreement were not announced.

A contract to supply NutraSweet to Coca-Cola Co. was announced last week. NutraSweet, which was approved July 8 by the Food and Drug Administration for use in carbonated beverages, is made of amino acids that occur naturally in many foods. It is known generically as aspartame. Soft drinks containing NutraSweet currently are marketed in Canada, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

## Tories Consider Selling British Gas

LONDON (AP) — The Conservative government is considering plans to sell off British Gas Corp., one of its most profitable state-owned industries, the Energy Department said, adding that the sale could take several years.

London's Observer newspaper said the sell-off could raise more than £3 billion (about \$4.5 billion), making it the second-biggest denationalization measure after the proposed £5-billion sale of British Telecom, which controls most of Britain's telephone and communications service.

The Observer said the government was considering selling the corporation's entire production and supply network — including its North Sea oil holdings — and selling 51 percent of the company's stock on the London Stock Exchange. British Gas earned £138 million for the year ended March 31, up 31 percent from a year earlier.

## CSX Corp. Wins Control of Texas Gas

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) — CSX Corp., a major U.S. railroad holding company, has gained control of Texas Gas Resources Corp., a Gulf Coast-based gas, oil and transportation company.

A ruling in Washington on Saturday by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell cleared the last legal hurdle for the \$1.07-billion takeover, and CSX quickly bought 14.9 million, or more than 72 percent, of Texas Gas' 20.6 million shares outstanding at \$52 a share.

The boards of the companies agreed June 7 to the takeover, which CSX sought to integrate its transportation system. Texas Gas turned to CSX as a merger partner two days after Coastal Corp., a major oil and gas producer, announced a bid to buy Texas Gas. Coastal dropped its bid June 23.

## Merck to Buy Control of Japan Firm

TOKYO (AP) — Merck & Co., a major U.S. pharmaceutical concern, is to acquire for about \$10 million a controlling interest in Torii Yakuhin K.K., a Japanese company that makes antibiotics, a Torii official said Monday.

The official said Merck agreed to buy a 50.5 percent interest in the Japanese company. Merck, based in Rahway, New Jersey, agreed last week to acquire about 51 percent of Banyu Pharmaceutical Co.

## Irish Firm's Shares Soar on Oil Report

DUBLIN — Shares in Atlantic Resources, an Irish company engaged in offshore oil exploration, soared on the Dublin stock market Monday following reports that an exploratory well drilled by its American partner was flowing on test.

Shares in Atlantic Resources, which has as partners Gulf Oil Corp. and Union Oil Co. of California, jumped to 5.85 Irish pounds (\$6.88) in mid-session trading, a rise of 16.5 pounds from Friday's close. A month ago Atlantic Resources shares were trading at 40 pence each.

Gulf has declined all comment on reports of an encouraging second test at its well some 20 miles (32 kilometers) off the southeast Irish coast, beyond confirming that it was testing the well. The first test last week produced oil flowing at about 2,800 barrels a day, according to unconfirmed reports.

## U.K. Producer Prices Rise 0.2 Percent

LONDON (Reuters) — British producer prices rose a provisional 0.2 percent in July from the previous month after a 0.2 percent rise in June, while manufacturers' costs dropped 0.6 percent in July after a 0.2 percent rise in June, the Trade and Industry Department said.

## Caracas, Moscow Renew Oil Accord

CARACAS — Venezuela will renew a lapsed oil agreement with the Soviet Union this month, sending 20,000 barrels a day of Crude oil to Cuba, oil industry sources said. The agreement is to last until December, but may be extended.

In exchange, the Soviet Union will send 20,000 barrels daily of Soviet export blend oil to refineries at Gelsenkirchen jointly owned by Petróleos de Venezuela and Veba Oel, the West German state-controlled oil company. The sources said the agreement would allow Venezuela and the Soviet Union to save on shipping charges.

The oil swap involving Cuba and the Soviet Union first went into effect in 1978. It was allowed to lapse in 1982 when the differential between Venezuela's prices and Soviet prices made the transaction uneconomical for Venezuela's European customers, the sources said.

## Saudi Basic to Build 2 Chemical Plants

LONDON (UPI) — State-run Saudi Basic Industries Corp. agreed to build two chemical factories with help from B.F. Goodrich Co. of the U.S.

The plants are to be built in Al Jubail industrial district in eastern Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Basic was licensed by Goodrich to manufacture 300,000 tons of vinyl chloride monomer and 200,000 tons of polyvinyl chloride a year, the Saudi company said.

## Company Notes

James River Corp. said it signed a letter of intent to acquire H.P. Smith Paper Co. from Phillips Petroleum Co. for \$34.5 million. The acquisition is to be funded from current cash resources, James River said. H.P. Smith, based in Chicago makes polyethylene and silicone coating release papers used with pressure-sensitive adhesives. It had sales of \$51 million in 1982.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. reduced its request for an annual rate increase to \$497.2 million, but the company said it was not giving up its effort to get a \$1.7-billion increase. The revised rate plan filed with the Texas Public Utility Commission would boost the average monthly residential phone bill in Texas by \$4.65, compared with the \$30-a-month increase under the \$1.7-billion rate rise that Bell proposed June 24.

## Budget Deficit in Emirates To Be Record; Taxes Urged

ABU DHABI — A sharp drop in oil revenue has led the United Arab Emirates to predict its largest budget deficit ever and prompted calls for the introduction of taxes.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Said al-Ghaith, said Monday that the cabinet had approved an 1983 draft budget with an expected deficit of 5.5 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion), the largest shortfall in the federation's 12-year history.

According to figures from the emirates' central bank, oil exports, which make up more than 90 percent of the budget, dropped to 34.6 billion dirhams in 1982 from 45.5 billion in 1981.

In the 1983 draft budget, total revenues are projected to fall to 12.9 billion dirhams. The sharp drop in revenues has led to calls for taxes in the emirates, whose people, according to a recent World Bank report, are the richest in the world;

## Swiss Prices Rise 2.2 Percent

BERNE — Swiss consumer prices rose 2.2 percent in July from a year earlier, the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said. The increase was the lowest since February 1979.

## Canadian Gold Find Proving to Be Vast

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

HEMLO, Ontario — This bump-in-the-road village, so tiny that it warrants no mention in such definitive reference works as the Columbia Lippincott World Gazetteer or the Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, is about to be put on the map by gold.

Drivers approaching Hemlo — a motel, restaurant and gas station that flank the Trans-Canada Highway 450 miles (720 kilometers) northwest of Toronto — are met by rows of orange claim markers fluttering in the breeze. In the adjacent bush, crews of men and machines can be seen scraping and blasting their way through the muskeg and underlying rock to tap into a gold discovery that many analysts rank among the world's biggest.

The enthusiasm for Hemlo is fired to a large extent by its unusual geology and ease of access. Most gold is found in quartz, Hemlo's is embedded in an unusual type of sedimentary rock. For this reason, Hemlo's potential was dismissed for years, even though gold had been known to exist there since the 1870s.

The fact that gold has been discovered at Hemlo on a major scale, geologists say, could mean it might be found in many places that had seemed unpromising.

"We just don't know where it's going to lead," said Gary Pierce, head of Noranda's Hemlo operations.

Geography, too, has been a factor at Hemlo on a major scale. The yield-per-ton remains at about a quarter ounce, the value of Hemlo's output could surpass \$6 billion at current gold prices.

Douglas Nicholson, an analyst

with Alfred Bunting & Co., termed the site "an almost ideal location." Thus, the cost of recovery promises to be far cheaper than at Canada's last major gold discovery, in the mid-1970s: Detour Lake, about 125 miles north of Timmins. To develop Detour, a partnership comprising Amoco, Campbell Red Lake Mines and Dome Mines had to build roads and a town.

At Hemlo, company officials estimate, operations would be profitable even if gold fell to half its current price of about \$425 an ounce, or if ore concentrations were half as rich.

Hemlo is the financial child of Murray Pezim, a Vancouver producer and businessman who, among other eccentricities, keeps a horse on his desk to keep the ears of unwanted phone callers. In a recent interview, Mr. Pezim claimed to own a controlling interest in about 70 companies, including about 50 in the Hemlo area.

As Marc Rich & Co. thus has become involved in the litigation.

Before its purchase by Clarendon, Marc Rich International had turned over other documents that had been subpoenaed by the federal prosecutors.

Clarendon agreed to pay any unpaid Marc Rich & Co. fines if Clarendon does business with Marc Rich before Aug. 19. It also pledged its oil properties in the United States as collateral, subject to seizure by the government should Marc Rich not pay his fines.

The government agreed not to freeze any assets of Clarendon if Marc Rich pays the fines.

Mr. Ryan, Clarendon's chief financial officer, said Clarendon agreed to guarantee Marc Rich's interest, though the two companies claim to have no connection with one another, it was felt that Clarendon could help its own name by aiding Marc Rich.

"Since the government still thinks we are Marc Rich A.G., the only way to get an agreement was to say, 'We're not A.G., but we'll guarantee A.G.'s payment to get an agreement,'" Mr. Ryan said.

He and Mr. Ryan insisted that there was no plan to return Clarendon to the control of Mr. Rich or Mr. Green. They said Clarendon was sold because of a feeling that it is clear, based on the days leading to the accords, Clarendon and Marc Rich began to suffer serious operational difficulties as customers and suppliers became skittish over the possibility of a government seizure of assets.

Mr. Strothotto said, "It has taken a lot of assuring by our people that the reports of Clarendon's being closed down were out of date and that Clarendon's assets were not unpaid."

Mr. Fleming and other attorneys



Blasting being carried out at Noranda Mines' gold-mining stake at Hemlo, Ontario.

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## Kuwait Clears New Rules for Stock Trading

Reuters

KUWAIT — The Kuwait cabinet has approved new rules for the country's official stock market. The rules are to be put before an extraordinary meeting of the national assembly for ratification, the Kuwait News Agency said.

It quoted a government spokesman as saying the proposed law, which is intended to prevent fraudulent stock transactions, would give the market a legal identity and establish an 11-member board to oversee its activities.

Jassem al-Marzouk, the commerce and industry minister, told a press briefing on Sunday that he would head the board, which is to include other government officials, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and experts from various economic areas.

The board would be empowered to set rules for stock transactions and new-share listings, and, in some circumstances, to suspend trading or block certain stock sales, the agency said. It did not elaborate.

The extraordinary national assembly session, scheduled for this week, also will debate a draft law approved by the cabinet July 31 that is intended to reduce debts outstanding from last year's stock market crash.

The crash followed a massive speculative boom centered on the unofficial souk al-mannah stock exchange, financed largely by postdated checks for future stock transactions that included huge premiums over spot prices at the time of the transactions.

The draft bill proposes limiting premiums to 25 percent over spot prices to settle stock dealings in an attempt to reduce the volume of debts still to be cleared and to forestall further bankruptcies.

Unofficial estimates have put the total of debts arising from unsettled postdated checks at more than \$90 billion.

## ADVERTISEMENT

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Amsterdam, 29th July 1983.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 9, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following (marital) symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (c) (m) monthly; (d) (w) weekly; (e) (1) monthly; (f) (1) monthly; (g) (1) monthly; (h) (1) monthly; (i) (1) monthly; (j) (1) monthly; (k) (1) monthly; (l) (1) monthly; (m) (1) monthly; (n) (1) monthly; (o) (1) monthly; (p) (1) monthly; (q) (1) monthly; (r) (1) monthly; (s) (1) monthly; (t) (1) monthly; (u) (1) monthly; (v) (1) monthly; (w) (1) monthly; (x) (1) monthly; (y) (1) monthly; (z) (1) monthly.

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Other Funds: (a) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 5.72 (b) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (c) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (d) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (e) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (f) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (g) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (h) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (i) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (j) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (k) 1 Actibonds Investment Fund \$ 19.40 (l) 1 Act



## SPORTS

# Lewis Leads 1-2-3 U.S. 100; Ashford Injured

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Carl Lewis beat fellow American Calvin Smith in a showdown Monday in the 100-meter dash at the inaugural World Track and Field Championships.

Lewis led the first U.S. medal sweep in a major 100-meter event since the 1912 Stockholm Olympics.

Lewis's time of 10.07 seconds was short of his own world-record 9.93, set last month in Colorado Springs, but the victory enabled Lewis to solidify his position as the world's top-ranked sprinter for the past two years.

It was the first time he had faced Smith since the U.S. championships in June, where Lewis won in 9.97, the fastest time ever at sea level. Smith was second in Monday's final in 10.21; Emmitt King was third in 10.24.

An expected showdown in the women's 100-meter final between

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An expected showdown in the women's 100-meter final between

## Marlies Göhr of East Germany, the former world record holder, and Evelyn Ashford of the United States, the current holder, failed to materialize when the American suffered a pulled right hamstring near the 70-meter mark and, faltering, fell to the track.

Göhr, who held the world record from 1977 until Ashford broke it

last month with a clocking of 10.79, won Monday in 10.97.

Her countrywoman, Marita Koch, finished second in 11.02 and Diane Williams of the United States was third in 11.06.

In Monday's other final, lightly regarded Zdzislaw Hoffman of Poland won the triple jump with a personal-best 57 feet, 2 inches (17.414 meters).

Willie Banks of the United States and Ajayi Aghabeku of Nigeria each cleared 56-44, but the American was awarded the silver medal on the basis of a better second-jump.

Lewis, gunning for three gold medals here — be it the overwhelming favorite in the long jump and the anchor on the favored U.S. 400-meter relay team — was relatively slow coming out of the blocks in the 100.

He trailed the diminutive Smith before catching him after about 60 meters. Then the large and powerful Lewis considered the greatest sprinter-long jumper in the world since the late Jesse Owens, who dominated during the 1930s, accelerated and charged to the fore. There was no catching him.

He blazed past the finish line an easy winner and kept running for another 100 meters, his right hand reaching in triumph.

Smith captured the silver medal and King edged 1980 champion Alan Wells of Scotland for the bronze medal. Wells finished fourth in 10.27.

The women's 100 appeared to be a battle between Göhr, the short, stocky East German, and Ashford, the sleek American.

But when Ashford pulled a hamstring, Göhr, with her short, choppy strides, was able to withstand the anchor of the year.

Notable by their absences were Cee and Cuban Alberto Juantorena, the 1976 gold medalist. Cee is home with a glandular ailment, while Juantorena was injured in Sunday's heats, suffering torn ligaments and a fractured bone in his right foot, which required surgery.

Svetlana Timasova of the Soviet Union, the world record holder in the women's 3,000 meters who was not supposed to run because of a severe cold that recently kept her hospitalized for 12 days, was a surprise starter and won her semifinal heat in 8:46.65.

Tatyana Kazankina, also of the Soviet Union, and Mary Decker, the U.S. record holder, each clocked 8:44.72 in the other heat.

More than 1,500 athletes representing more than 120 countries are assembled for the seven-day event at the site of the 1952 Olympics. It is the greatest gathering of track stars since the 1972 Munich Olympics. In 1976, several African nations boycotted the Montreal Olympics and the United States pulled out of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The fans certainly accorded Hoffman the applause earned by a winner, but they reserved their biggest cheers for Banks. Prior to each of his jumps, they began clapping rhythmically while the American was trying to psyche himself up by listening to music on his stereo headphones. And each time after he jumped, they cheered his efforts.

Among those missing from the triple jump final was Keith Connor of Britain, ranked No. 1 in the world last year and the favorite in this meet. But Connor, plagued by a bruised heel, failed to get through Sunday's qualifying.

Meanwhile, Edwin Moses of the United States, unbeaten since 1977, led the advance into Tuesday's final of the men's 400-meter intermediate hurdles.

Moses, the world record holder and 1976 Olympic champion, was clocked in 48.11 seconds in romping to victory in his heat. West German Harald Schmidt, the last man to beat Moses, won the other semifinal in 48.57.

American finished second in both heats. Andre Phillips was behind Moses in 48.99 and David Lee closed in Schmidt in 48.63.

West German Heinz-Peter Farnau, who upset Britain's Sebastian Coe in last year's European championships, had the fastest time of the three semifinal heats of the men's 800 leading up to Tuesday's final.

The bearded Farnau was clocked in 1:45.24 in staving off the late challenge of David Patrick of the United States.

Willie Banks, also of West Germany, won his heat and Brazilian Joaquin Cruz took the other in 1:45.62.

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PGA champion Hal Sutton on the 18th green: 'I've got a high percentage from four inches.'

## Sutton Wins PGA by 1 Stroke

### Nicklaus Makes an Impressive Bid With Final-Round 66

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

PACIFIC PALMDES, California — Jack Nicklaus must be getting sick of standing near the 72d green and offering his sincere and heartfelt congratulations to a wholesome, piercing-eyed young man who just respectfully but firmly takes a major golf championship away from him.

Last summer, it was Tom Watson at Pebble Beach who snatched the U.S. Open away from Nicklaus. Sunday, it was Hal Sutton — a young man whose game face can evoke almost the same forbidding intensity as Nicklaus's — who by a single stroke swiped the 65th PGA championship from the greatest golfer in history.

On a sweltering afternoon at storied Riviera Country Club, the Hollywood-set course called "Hogan's Alley," Nicklaus had one of his greatest finishes, a soaring one and a four-round total of nine-under-par 275, two shots better than Ben Hogan's U.S. Open score here in 1948.

But Sutton, who began ahead of Nicklaus six shots ahead of Nicklaus, steadied himself after a bogey-bogey-bogey near-collapse on the back nine and earned his first triumph in a major championship by closing with four straight pars after he knew Nicklaus had reduced his margin to one shot.

Sutton, the PGA tour's leading money-winner with \$397,584, managed a shaky even-par 71 to go with his earlier scores of 65-66-72 for a Riviera record mark of 10-under-par 274. That total is the lowest-under-par figure in the tournament's history. His coup de grace was a rock-solid par at the legendarily difficult 447-yard 18th — an uphill par-4 terror on which Nicklaus took his only double bogey in the first round. Sutton smacked his drive to the center of the fairway, laced a six-iron shot to within 18 feet and calmly two-putted.

Peter Jacobsen shot that PGA's low round, a 64, for a 276 total and third place. But he bogeyed the 18th while Sutton was still back on No. 15 and never was a realistic threat to win. Pat McGowan (a closing 69) was fourth at 277, a shot ahead of John Fought. Ben Crenshaw, who began the day two shots behind Sutton in second place, disgraced himself with a wild-driving Jingle Ben round of 71 that plummeted him to ninth place.

In the end, it was a day dominated by two men: the charging and inspired Nicklaus who had the landscape awash in war whoops, and the square-jawed, clenched-talon Sutton who was trying desperately to hold on for the sake of his long-term golfing sanity.

"Yes, this probably was a turning point in my career," said Sutton, who blew to a 77 two weeks ago to squander a six-shot lead at a tournament in Virginia. "Williamsburg stayed there in my thoughts all day. It became real prevalent in my mind after the third bogey (at No. 14). I said, 'I'm going to let this happen again.' I felt that my thinking was coming apart, not my game. I was going from aggressive to conservative. I think maybe I let up" — when he had a five-shot lead after 11 holes.

"The crowd wasn't the only one who knew the Bear was comin,'" quipped Sutton. "I told myself, 'Well, I don't need to do this two weeks in a row on national TV.... Hey, let's go — let's not embarrass ourselves like that.'

"I certainly felt the challenge. I said, 'This is what it's all about, to accept the challenge and come through.'"

Come through he did, and with such elan that Nicklaus says he greeted Sutton with these words Sunday at the 18th green: "Hal, that will be the first of many for you."

Years from now, if Sutton has his way, we may look back on Sunday as the occasion when the new bear supplanted the old. From his hair to his glaze, from his bulging forearms to his powerful legs, Sutton looks more like a younger Nicklaus than any other player on tour. But, from Trevino to Miller to Weiskopf to Watson to Sutton there have been potential heirs to Nicklaus and none have ever approached his decade-upon-decade consistency.

Even in defeat Sunday, Nicklaus, 43, reasserted his unique position in the game. He has not only won 19 majors, but now has been runner-up in 16 — another all-time record.

"It's kind of fun to come down to the end again," said a grinning

Hunched under a tree, he couldn't even chip the ball sideways back to the fairway.

Then, from 205 yards away in the rough, Sutton hit the ball to four-foot tap-in range for what he called a "recess critical par."

Nicklaus was equally certain that he lost with his miserable play on the par-5s — the piece-of-cake first, and the 11th and 17th. Trying for eagle Sunday at No. 1, Nicklaus found grass just with his second shot and settled for par. At both the 11th and 17th, he had simple punch shots — one of 40 yards, the other of 80 — that dozens of people in the gallery could have nudged with in 15 feet of the hole at worst. Nicklaus hit duffer shots on both, leaving the putts 30 and 40 feet short of the hole. Both times, he settled for pars and did slow burns.

This PGA's final hours are one of exceptional drama. After Sutton's third straight bogey at the 14th, and Nicklaus's 18-foot birdie at the 16th ("it's wrong, hit it wrong, went in the hole"), every score board showed Sutton's lead down to one shot.

"My only concern was if Jack birdied the 17th that would put me behind the 8-ball," said Sutton. "I'd have to make another birdie to win, and the 16th and 18th certainly aren't birdie holes."

When Nicklaus bashed his chance at No. 17, Sutton's collar loosened. He almost let a short putt slip outside the hole at the 17th, but his second putt at the 18th was tenacious.

Said Sutton, "I've got a high percentage from four inches."

## Leading Finishers

Hal Sutton, 66-66-66-71—274
Jack Nicklaus, 66-66-66-71—274
Peter Jacobsen, 66-66-66-71—274
Pat McGowan, 66-66-66-71—274
John Fought, 66-66-66-71—274
Bruce Lietke, 66-66-66-71—274
Don Phil, 66-66-66-71—274
Mike Reid, 66-66-66-71—274
David Trevino, 66-66-66-71—274
Scott Simpson, 66-66-66-71—274
Ben Crenshaw, 66-66-66-71—274
Keith Fergus, 66-66-66-71—274
John Harkess, 66-66-66-71—274
Jim Thrash, 66-66-66-71—274
Roger Maltbie, 66-66-66-71—274
David Graham, 66-66-66-71—274
Lee Trevino, 66-66-66-71—274

## Herald Tribune

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## Aga Khan: A Sporting Chat

By Joanne A. Fishman  
New York Times Service

NEWPORT, Rhode Island —

Prince Karim El Husseini Shah, the fourth Aga Khan, relaxed with a cup of coffee in the living room of Oceanview, the rambling oceanfront mansion he has rented here, as he discussed sporting interests ranging from ITF's controversial keel to the loss of his kidnapped thor-

oughbred.

The 45-year-old Aga Khan,

one of the world's richest men, is

the spiritual leader of 15 million

Muslims of the Ismaili sect. He

is also the driving force behind

Italy's first America's Cup chal-

lenge.

In the weekend interview, he

said he is strongly for

the U.S. to ban the

use of performance-enhancing

drugs.

&lt;p

## PEOPLE

## Underwater Treasure Is Studied by Dutch

Dutch experts are examining a chest packed with nearly 200 gold and silver coins, a treasure which sat about 250 years in the wreck of a ship in the North Sea. "The chest is fully intact, and the gold coins are in excellent condition," said Harold Jacob, head of the Royal Coin Institute in The Hague. The Sunday Times of London said the treasure was estimated at \$740,000. A team of Dutch and British divers recovered the chest, filled with 2,000 gold ducats and about 7,500 silver coins, from the hull of a Dutch East Indian trading ship, Vliegent Hart Flying Hart, wrecked in a storm on Feb. 3, 1755. The divers, in four years' work, previously recovered dozens of bottles of wine, silver swords, and 700 ducats.

An American treasure hunter says he is certain he has found a ship that sank off Cape Cod in 1717 with what may be \$200 million in gold, silver and jewels. "We've got it," said Harry Clifford of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. "Everything is exactly in the spot it should be; everything I've found indicates it's an 18th-century wreck." He said the three-masted English galley Whidah was captured by pirates and sank in a storm. Clifford and his crew, which includes John F. Kennedy Jr., the son of the late president, have been digging underwater test pits for a week to try to identify the wreck. Clifford says he found iron fittings, hand-wrought nails, a leather strap and mizzen step under 10 feet of sand. Valerie Talmadge, the state historian, said Clifford has not found anything that proves the sunken wreck is the Whidah. "I haven't seen the artifacts, but none of them sounds distinctive enough to identify the ship," she said.

The best-selling author Kingsley Amis, 61, and his wife Jane Howard, 60, were granted a divorce by a London court. Neither contested the divorce, granted on grounds that they have lived apart for two years. The couple, both novelists and television writers, were married in 1962 after Howard's second husband, James Douglas-Henry, divorced her on grounds of her relationship with Amis. She has one daughter by her first marriage. Amis's marriage to Howard was his second. He was has two sons and a daughter from his 1948 marriage to Hilary Ann Bedford.

## CHINA POSTCARD

### The Tunnels of Turpan

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

**T**URPAN, China — The locals do not exaggerate when they claim that you can fry an egg on the desert sand surrounding this oasis in eastern Xinjiang province. Turpan has the dubious reputation as the hottest town in China, and one of the hottest in the world.

In mid-summer, the air temperature lingers at 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 centigrade) and sometimes climbs to 120. The temperature of the sand can exceed 170 degrees.

Every family has a chamber under its mud-brick house in escape the heat. After the sun goes down, the residents of Turpan sleep on the flat rooftops, where they can catch whatever cool relief the night breeze might bring.

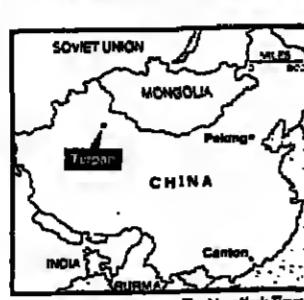
Rain adds up to little more than a half inch annually because it tends to evaporate before it hits the ground. From April to July, Turpan gets buffeted by sandstorms, often of blust-furnace intensity, that can bury entire houses and fields. "During a serious sandstorm, you can't see your finger in front of you," says Chen Junkun, a local official.

Yet Turpan has thrived in such inhospitable conditions for the last 2,000 years. Once it accommodated and replenished the camel caravans that plied the silk route through Central Asia; now, with sunny, frost-free weather more than nine months a year, it grows China's finest long-staple cotton, which is exported in Japan and Eastern Europe, and its most succulent melons and grapes. The "fairy oasis," as it has been nicknamed, supports a population of 186,000, mostly ethnic Uighurs.

Turpan is in the world's deepest dry depression, more than 1,500 square miles (3,900 square kilometers) of lie below sea level. The desert at its lowest point dips 508 feet (154 meters) below sea level.

The secret of Turpan's survival is an ingenious labyrinth of underground aqueducts that collect water cascading down from the snow-capped peaks and glaciers of the Tien Shan to the northwest. The irrigation system, called the *karez* by the Uighurs, is believed to have been learned many centuries ago from the Persians.

The *karez* consists of thousands of wells dug at diminishing depths to catch the mountain water that runs into the ground. The wells are linked by tunnels that relay the water to the Turpan oasis. The water would evaporate if it flowed in normal canals on the desert surface.



## Edward Seidensticker

### Opening Modern Japanese Literature to the West

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

**T**OKYO — Edward Seidensticker is one of the men who opened 20th-century Japan to Western readers through his translations of contemporary literature. The novels of Yasunari Kawabata — Japan's only Nobel laureate in literature, thanks in large part to Seidensticker — those of the flamboyant Yukio Mishima, the psychological novels of Junichiro Tanizaki, the naturalistic short stories of Kafu Nagai and the philosophical tales of Yasushi Inoue have all been translated by the American professor, now 62. His major opus was the 1976 translation of the 11th-century classic, "The Tale of Genji."

But it is perhaps as a scholar and critic of modern Japan that Seidensticker has created the most impact. "Low City, High City," published last spring by Alfred A. Knopf, is his latest effort to explain the culture he admires. The book is a social history of Tokyo from 1867 to the great earthquake of 1923. The "low" and "high" of the title refer to the low-lying areas of Tokyo — the *shitamachi*, or central sections — and the upper, hill area, the *paramote*, toward which the city was moving. The book is Seidensticker's farewell to the low-city common people whose vitality and tastes set the mood of a tireless metropolis. As a history, it reflects its author: learned, witty, full of strong opinions and telling anecdotes.

The book is an elegy to the death of the low city," Seidensticker said. "The Edo culture, with its Kabuki and pleasure quarters, was uncommonly refined and far superior to today's TV-and-baseball mass culture. It's a great story of decline and a sad one."

Siting for an interview in one of the thousands of noisy coffee shops in Shinjuku, Seidensticker looked uncomfortable. Rock music filled the small room while outside the streets were thronged with students on summer holidays enjoying this new pleasure quarter.

"I'll recover," he said, "and newspapers with ease. I became really angry," he recalled. "The Japanese newspapers are not objective: They are unfair, anti-American, and leftist. They bend over backward to be pleasant to the North Koreans, the Chinese and the Soviet Union. We are warmongers. The papers are staffed with young men who don't know what they're talking about except that they want peace. Well, who doesn't want peace?"

"The Japanese papers were worse in the 1950s than they are now. Things have changed," he conceded. "However, they still fall short of being unbiased journalists."

His alliance with Japan began after he graduated from the University of Colorado as an English literature major in 1942 and joined the U.S. Navy. He was sent to the Navy's Japanese-language school at the university.

"I was dodging the front lines," he said. "I looked upon Japanese as something to occupy my time."

In 1945 he was sent to Japan with the Marine Corps as a language officer in the intelligence section. After returning to the United States, he went to graduate school at Columbia and Harvard to prepare for a career in the Foreign Service. From 1948 to 1950 he was a diplomat in occupied Japan, then he resigned.

A strong streak of anti-establishment is run in the Seidensticker character. He does not admire Japan blindly. At a luncheon speech in May at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Japan, he answered a question about understanding between the United States and Japan bluntly: "I don't think complete understanding is possible. Admiration and interest are enough." The Japanese press reacted immediately; a cartoonist parodied the remark and reporters made a story out of it.

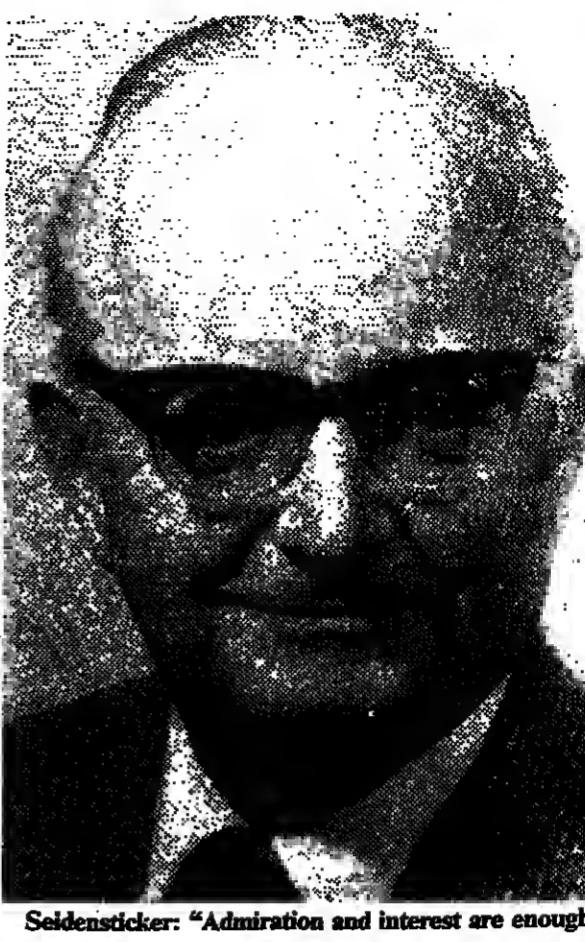
Seidensticker scoffed, and repeated: "Understanding is next to impossible, but the bromide that we'll love each other if we understand each other is the basis of all international cultural organizations. Understanding someone may make you hate him! The Japanese have misunderstood us rather profoundly these past 100 years. And we get along in spite of it."

Seidensticker spent a summer in the mid-1950s concentrating on being able to read Japanese for who teaches at Columbia in the spring. For the summer he moves to Tokyo and lives in an apartment in Yushima, in the Hongo district, which he insists is low city despite its location at the top of a ridge.

Does this double life bother him? "Quite the reverse. I leave each city just about the time I begin to understand it get annoyed. In New York I feel like a cat in the jungle. In Tokyo I don't have the feeling of running for my life, or indeed the feeling that the police are running for their lives. I'm being sportive," he added, grinning.

"New Yorkers have the worst manners in the world. Tokyo is more civil. It's a gender place with more variety. New York has the best of the West. European culture is concentrated there more than in Paris or London. Tokyo has everything. If I had to choose, I'd take Tokyo, but I hope I never have to."

In "Low City, High City" Seidensticker said that the great delights of Meiji-era Tokyo were



Seidensticker: "Admiration and interest are enough."

manners who teaches at Columbia in the spring. For the summer he moves to Tokyo and lives in an apartment in Yushima, in the Hongo district, which he insists is low city despite its location at the top of a ridge.

Asked to identify the delights of present-day Showa Tokyo, he hedged: "Tokyo's much, much more varied now than in Meiji. Well," he considered, "it couldn't be stimo because baseball has replaced it in popularity. Maybe theater is still very important, but it's more diversified and in cluded classical theater, Kabuki and No, modern theater, yose, which is like vaudeville, and concert, a new institution."

"For me the greatest pleasure is walking, long, long walks, through the poorer parts of the city. The public baths are fun, and occasionally the bars."

But most of his time in Tokyo he reads and writes. He also collects Meiji woodblock prints and Korean ceramics, gives some lectures and attends a conference or two participating the life of a city that, as he wrote, thrives on the fact that "change itself is a tradition."

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